

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Congress and the Tariff.

The Ohio State Journal, in some observations on the subject, declares that the tariff "has never been honestly revised in the public interest," and never will be while Congress is "allowed the sole say-so." This is the view of all who favor a tariff commission, and would invest such a tribunal with the power to fix tariff rates and certify them to Congress for ratification.

Congress could not if it would divert itself of the "sole say-so" in this business. It is charged under the Constitution with levying taxes, and that duty is the most important it executes. It is responsible to the people for levying taxes, and for its appropriations for public purposes. If able to command the necessary votes, it can overrule the President, as to either a tariff or an appropriation bill, and should do so whenever confident of being right. A Congress should have said in proportion to its authority.

But this is not to say that Congress needs no light as to trade conditions and statistics. On the contrary, the matter of tariff-making is always so important the fullest light possible should be obtained. Statistics should be gathered by competent and responsible men at all possible quarters at home and abroad, and when approved applied.

But such statistics can never be more at the outset than a suggestion. They will always be subject to examination, first by the President, and in case of his impugning, then by Congress. Even the President's indorsement would not necessarily carry them through Congress. It is as idle as offensive to say that Congress is not competent to deal with the tariff question; that, as a rule, it is made up of lawyers and log-rolling politicians with small if any knowledge of the details of trade. The same charge is made as to the railroad, the conservation and the currency problems. What does Congress know about them? Why not take them out of the hands of Congress—out of political and log-rolling into the hands of experts for final solution? And then why should a body adjudged as incompetent in the matters mentioned be intrusted with the disposition of the enormous sums necessary to the support of Uncle Sam's enormous establishment.

Thomas Carlyle, in one of his dour moods, said of the English people that they were forty millions in number, and mostly fools. Is that the proposition as to our ninety millions? Are they mostly fools, and represented in Congress by fools? Evidently there are persons in America who think so.

Make the Streets Safe!

Maj. Sylvester's orders to the precinct captains to enforce the vehicle regulations strictly to lessen the number of automobile accidents should be thoroughly respected, in the interest of the public safety. There is undeniably much reckless motoring in Washington, much unsafe speeding, much corner cutting, much disregard for the rights of others on the part of chauffeurs. There is at the same time room for improvement in the manner in which drivers of horses use the streets. The policemen should be just as efficient and alert in the enforcement of the regulations against them as against the motorists. The streets should be made safe.

In the enforcement of the superintendent's orders and the regulations the policemen should use discretion. It is folly to arrest a motorist who is letting his machine out on a straight, broad, otherwise unoccupied stretch of street, while some other chauffeur cuts him off at a corner in the crowded part of town unmolested. Rules are often absurdly interpreted and enforced, to the end of breeding contempt for them and arousing a feeling of resentment against the law.

The whole point of these official limitations upon the freedom of the motorists and other street users is to cause them to be careful and considerate. They should not cut their chances down to the fine point of inches in a street where the least lapse of attention or slip of the wheel or failure to make the proper use of a catastrophe. And those who offend against the laws most gravely, who persist in considering the streets as race courses and the corners as sporting obstacles to be cut to the last fraction of space, should be punished to the limit, not merely to cause them to respect the law, but to demonstrate to others that the rules are still in force and that the courts are in session.

Rhode Island's population, in spite of its admirable increase, consists, so far as a general impression is concerned, of Mr. Aldrich and others.

Jeffries' talk about fighting again indicates an obstinate disinclination to break up a prolonged chat.

Senator Frye.

The prompt denial of the report that Senator Frye will soon resign his office is welcome news. In health, it is stated, is improving, and he expects to be in his seat when Congress meets.

This report may have grown out of the fact that at the recent session Mr. Frye took but small part in the debates. For years he was a conspicuous figure in all discussions important matters were not pressing over the Senate's deliberations. One of the most effective orators in the chamber, and easily one of the best informed of all our public servants, he was one of the men his party relied upon at all times when the fighting was warm.

Not did his labors end on the floor of the Senate. He was a very busy committee man, and as chairman of the important committee on commerce and as a member of the important committee on foreign relations he performed great work behind closed doors, unserved of the public. Take him for all in all,

debater, committeeman and parliamentarian, he was probably the best all-around member of the body.

If younger men have appeared in the debates for a few years past more frequently than the Maine senator, it has signified only a diminution of his interest in affairs, or of his value to his party as a counselor. He has kept up his committee work, his rulings from the chair have been as clear and acceptable as ever, and his advice has remained an important asset of his party.

For men, for a long time, exercised great influence in the Senate by reason of their aptitude for public business, their wealth of information bearing upon their duties and the credit for fair dealing they enjoyed among their senatorial associates regardless of party. They were Mr. Allison, Mr. Frye, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hale. Death has taken the first named, and Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hale are soon to retire from service of their own motion. After March next Mr. Frye alone of the quartet will remain to give his party and the country the benefit of his rare powers and ripe experience. His term of office does not expire until 1913.

Mr. Frye is seventy-eight. But New Englanders are a hardy lot, and some of them have served with vigor and value in the Senate much beyond the number of years Mr. Frye has counted. May he live to take his place among the longest-lived of those who have worn the harness, and distinguished themselves while wearing it.

A Falling Stock Market.

The stock market is in the throes of another serious spasm of liquidation, yesterday, after four preceding days of continuous selling, about 1,300,000 shares changing hands, at prices far below the opening rates and in many cases carrying the securities down to low levels. It is obvious that the exchange is in a slump, due to many causes. Chief of these is the apprehension of investors and speculators that lower prices will prevail, a sentiment which needs no specific cause in itself, but is induced by what may be termed atmospheric conditions. Reports of bad crops, which are always to be expected during the growing season, have tended to shake confidence.

These movements are self-accelerating, often progressing even to the panic point without tangible occasion. In this case there is a known cause, the cause of uneasiness in the professional trading circles. A short time ago the cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank agency in New York absconded, having taken and disposed of securities belonging to the bank valued at more than \$600,000. Most of the securities have been put into circulation, and the cashier and his chasers have been rendered uneasy lest they may be liable to proceedings. It is openly asserted that the immediate possessors of these stocks and bonds, however innocently they may have bought them, will lose them later. Previous to the publication of the list there was a movement to sell in order to get rid of every possible remnant of these "tainted" goods. It is impossible to throw \$600,000 upon even so great a market as Wall street without disturbing values, and thus the Russo-Chinese Bank theft contributed its large share of the liquidation.

The belief on the part of investors that stocks which they had bought in the previous panic-making slump would go lower led to further selling. The calling of banks and brokers for larger margins, and an inevitable consequent material drop in the stock prices, facilitated the movement. Thus from crime and from speculative tendencies came the chief factors of the decline, which cannot be regarded as reflective of actually bad business conditions. On the contrary simultaneously with the heavy drop of yesterday came the report of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest of the "industrialists," for the quarter ending June 30, showing a marked increase in earnings over the corresponding quarter of 1909. In every particular the figures reported showed prosperity. Belief in continuation of the good times, which is reflected in any other manner, is indicated by the decision of the directors of the steel corporation henceforth to issue monthly reports of the "undified orders," regarded as certain barometer of business conditions. In view of these circumstances it is possible to observe the spasmodic movements of the stock list without anxiety.

Mr. Foraker.

Cheers for Mr. Foraker in the Ohio convention? How familiar the announcement! When were they ever withheld? What a pity he was not present to hear them! How much better it would have been for the party of his sign, of his person and the sound of his voice, instead of the mention of his name, had produced the enthusiasm! Mr. Foraker combines the two qualities that endear a man to the public in this country. He is a good winner, and a good loser. It will make a difference if he takes the stump in Ohio this year.

The advocates of woman's suffrage in London are nearly all attired in simple white when they attend mass meetings. It is evident that they do not intend to allow business to be interfered with by the temptation to talk fashions.

Democrats are often implacable in their mutual enmities, and find their greatest disappointments in the fact that republicans are more forgiving.

Uncle Joe Cannon wants more of the sympathy which attaches to the interesting invalid, either personally or politically.

Mr. William Loeb is one of the men who are able to come away smiling from either Beverly or Oyster Bay.

Even the resignation rumor requires a little rest in midsummer.

Havens of New York.

Mr. Foss of Massachusetts, a democrat, ran for Congress last spring in a campaign to fill a vacancy caused by death, and carried a republican district by a large majority. He does not desire another term in the House, but would have been glad of the democratic nomination for governor. Many democrats in the state regarded him as the man for the emergency. But a map who had made the race twice wanted another try, and Mr. Foss refused the use of his name to the democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Foss and Mr. Havens, a democrat, ran for Congress last spring in a campaign to fill a vacancy caused by death, and carried a republican district by a large majority. He does not desire another term in the House, but would accept the democratic nomination for governor, and his friends think he possesses all the qualities necessary to win before the people. David B. Hill, who is no longer actively in politics, but continues to take an interest in the game, is said to look with favor on the suggestion of Mr. Havens.

Mr. Foss and Mr. Havens did not win on the same issues. In the Massachusetts election the issue was distinctly the tariff as represented by the Payne law, and a republican district voted against the law. In the New England election the issue was bossism as represented by the republican

candidate, who, at a time when he was under fire for some political doings, forced his nomination on his party and challenged the moral sense of the district. The moral sense of the district responded, and turned him down.

Still the New York campaign developed the strong qualities of the democratic candidate. A man of irreproachable private life, a lawyer of high standing, a useful citizen, he conducted his canvass on lines of dignity and made considerable reputation. He has carried himself well in the House, and those who voted for him do not regret their action.

Mr. Havens is not a politician, and some objection to him will lie on that account. In New York, politics is the thing. It is seldom that a man of the Hughes sort appears and captures leadership. The rule on both sides is to fall in behind men who know the game and play it according to rule. But just now the democratic need is of a man not scarred with factional strife, and attractive by reason of personal merit—a man appealing by his standing and success to the independent voters. Mr. Havens fills this bill, and his success of last spring gives him claims to consideration now.

If the Kaiser wants to make sure of consideration as the big circulation getter for his newspaper, he will insist on recognition as its "contributing editor."

In conducting his airship experiments Mr. Butler Ames takes no physical risks which might incapacitate him for political campaigning.

People who worried over the futures of retired statesmen neglected to note that the inventor of the printing press provided for such contingencies years ago.

Nicaraguan disturbers have neglected the revenues which might have been secured by negotiations with the light-picture promoters.

The great discoverer who will find some way of making the north pole a source of practical benefit has not yet appeared.

Science ignores the fact that microbes flourish in countries where ice cream soda is unknown.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Perfidious Courtesy.

"Have you observed how polite those boys are? They always insist on letting their sister have the hammock."

"Yes. But have you noticed how often the hammock rope breaks and how much they laugh when it does?"

The Madding Crowd.

"So you are off for the seashore?"

"Yes."

"You're a lover of nature?"

"No, sir. I want to get away from this quiet city and watch the merry-go-rounds."

Strange Possibilities.

Still larger doth her hat appear. If, somehow, it could gain The paddle wheels and steering gear, 'Twould make an aeroplane.

Special Training.

"Why do the greatest pantomimists come from Europe?"

"I suppose," replied the tourist, "it's because people who don't understand English have to use the sign language in getting us to transfer our cash to them."

The World a Stage.

"I sometimes wish I had gone into politics," said Mr. Stomington Barnes.

"I thought you were devoted to historic art."

"I am. But I can't help envying an orator's advantages. When he goes on the road he can write his own lines and doesn't have to carry any scenery."

Campaigning.

We'll soon forget the sultry day That followed up the wintry blast. We'll listen to the music play, We'll tune in the music play.

The tunes we welcomed in the past. Where fields are broad and skies are blue Across the map, from shore to shore, We'll greet the voice of cheer anew. The glad hand's going 'round once more.

Canada and the Strike.

From the Indianapolis News.

In 1907 the Dominion government passed an "Industrial disputes investigation act" which made unlawful any lockout by employers or any strike by employees prior to a reference of the dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation. Penalties were provided both as to employers and employees in the shape of fines for each day of such overt difference that had not first been referred in an effort to prevent it. The purpose of the act was to avert just what has happened in this Grand Trunk strike. It was meant that the disputants should submit their case to an impartial board before coming to a rupture. But the Dominion government made no effort to enforce this law. So this law—most admirable in its purpose to prevent hasty action and avert consequences such as this strike has entailed and as all great strikes entail—seems to have broken down incontinently. The strikers treated it with contempt and the authorities did nothing to uphold it. If a law like this one breaks down the effect is discouraging. If two parties to a dispute will not first listen to an attempt to harmonize it and reach essential justice before proceeding to extremities it does not speak highly for our progress in civilization.

ODDS AND ENDS of toilet waters, labels, scratched or soiled. Were 50c, 75c and \$1.00. CHOICE 25c

VIOLET TALCUM POWDER. Special, at 5c

BANDINGS, 39c Yard

50c to \$1.95 Kinds Persian, gold, black, tan, gray, blue, pongee and other desirable shades, 1 to 3 inches wide—First Floor—Trimming Department.

ST. KANN'SONS & CO.

8th ST. & PA. AVE.

"THE BUSY CORNER"

First floor sale—convenient for every one. Full line of sizes in the lot, but not in each style or color. The materials are cotton foulards, cotton voiles, reps, colored batistes, colored dotted swisses, white lingerie batiste, lingerie cloth, French linen, Irish linen and laces and embroideries combined.

All the Remainder of the Big Purchase of \$5.00 to \$12.50 Dresses to go at \$2.98

Most of the Dresses are white and black-and-white combinations. Good range of polka-dot styles.

Trimmed Hats, Women's and Children's, at \$1.95 Untrimmed Hats, Worth Up to \$8.50, at \$1.95

Women's Hats trimmed with flowers and fancy feathers and ribbons, in black and colors. Women's Untrimmed Hats, Leghorns, Tuscans, Chips and Hair Hats, some medium and some large shapes. Children's Trimmed Hats, milans and panamas, some trimmed with ribbon streamers, some with rosettes and bows, and some with scarfs. Also Children's Tuscan Straws with lace brims and bows.

CHILDREN'S Straw Sailors, trimmed with gros-grain ribbon bands and streamers. Worth 59c

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